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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

FRANCE TELECOM S.A.,

Plaintiff,

v.

MARVELL SEMICONDUCTOR INC.,

Defendant.

Case No. 12-cv-04967-WHO

ORDER DENYING DEFENDANT'S TION TO STRIKE REPLY CLAIM CONSTRUCTION BRIEF AND DECLARATION AND GRANTING **DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR LEAVE** TO FILE SURREPLY CLAIM **CONSTRUCTION BRIEF AND** ACCOMPANYING DECLARATION

Re: Dkt. No. 104

### INTRODUCTION

Defendant Marvell Semiconductor, Inc. has moved to strike portions of Plaintiff France Telecom S.A.'s reply claim construction brief (Dkt. No. 96) and portions of the rebuttal expert declaration of Professor Michael Mitzenmacher (Dkt. No. 98) submitted in support of the reply brief. Marvell moves in the alternative for leave to submit a claim construction surreply brief, accompanied by a declaration rebutting Professor Mitzenmacher's declaration. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b), the Court finds this matter appropriate for resolution without oral argument and hereby vacates the hearing currently scheduled for September 11, 2013. The Court DENIES Marvell's motion to strike but GRANTS Marvell leave to file a surreply brief and accompanying declaration.

### **DISCUSSION**

France Telecom did not submit an expert declaration with its opening claim construction brief, relying instead on documentary intrinsic and extrinsic evidence to support its positions regarding the meanings of the claim terms to a person of ordinary skill in the art. Dkt. No. 83.

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For its part, Marvell submitted the declaration of Professor Paul Min in support of its responsive claim construction brief, which opined on the meaning of the disputed terms according to a person of ordinary skill in the art. Dkt. No. 91 at 12. In turn, France Telecom submitted the declaration of Professor Michael Mitzenmacher with its reply claim construction brief which, according to France Telecom, explains that "Marvell's expert, Prof. Min, ignores the actual description in the patent and offers only vague pointers to external references that do not give weight to his opinions (and, in fact, contradict them)." Dkt. No. 96 at 8.

Marvell argues that Professor Mitzenmacher's declaration violates the Local Rules and the Court's orders regarding the scope and content of reply briefs. According to Marvell, the Mitzenmacher Declaration "is littered with new opinions regarding the understanding of one of ordinary skill in the art. Although thinly veiled as 'rebuttal' evidence in response to Prof. Min's declaration, these new opinions supplement France Telecom's affirmative claim construction evidence and are therefore not proper rebuttal evidence." Dkt. No. 104 at 9. Marvell further asserts that the submission of the Mitzenmacher Declaration with France Telecom's reply brief "unfairly prevents Marvell the opportunity to address and rebut the opinions and bases therefore contained in the declaration, as well as rebut the arguments based on those opinions." *Id.* at 6.

In response, France Telecom notes that there is no requirement that a party submit expert evidence in support of its claim construction position. France Telecom argues that Professor Mitzenmacher's declaration "simply identifies incorrect statements in Prof. Min's declaration and explains why they are inconsistent with the plain text of the patent-in-suit, other evidence previously proffered by Marvell, and rebuttal documentary evidence previously identified by France Telecom . . . . [t]his is classic rebuttal testimony and entirely proper for a reply submission." Dkt. No. 106 at 6.

France Telecom elected not to submit an expert declaration with its opening brief. Then, rather than relying on the same documentary evidence it used in its opening brief to rebut Professor Min's declaration, France Telecom elected to submit a declaration from Professor Mitzenmacher with its reply brief. As a result, the Court has before it evidence from France Telecom regarding the meaning of the disputed terms to a person of ordinary skill in the art that

Marvell has not had the opportunity to rebut. Moreover, France Telecom apparently anticipated
that Marvell would provide expert declarations inconsistent with France Telecom's constructions,
to which Professor Mitzenmacher would need to respond. See Dkt. No. 81, Ex. B at 2-7 ("Prof.
Michael Mitzenmacher may provide declarations or testimony as to the meaning and scope of this
claim term to a person of ordinary skill in the art in light of his experience and the intrinsic and
extrinsic evidence Prof. Mitzenmacher may provide opinions in response to the testimony or
declarations of any expert identified by Defendant relating to this claim term"). This suggests that
France Telecom anticipated that it would likely submit expert evidence in support of its positions,
yet elected to wait until its reply brief to do so, when Marvell would be unable to respond. If that
is in fact the case, that is not the way motion practice is supposed to proceed.

While expert evidence is often submitted in support of an opening claim construction brief to opine on the understanding of the disputed terms to one of ordinary skill in the art, it is true, as France Telecom points out, that there is no requirement that this be done. And Professor Mitzenmacher's declaration does, at least superficially, appear to respond to specific points raised by Professor Min. The Markman hearing is not set until December 13, 2013. Dkt. No. 109. In light of all of those factors, rather than strike the Mitzenmacher Declaration, the Court will afford Marvell the opportunity to respond.

## **CONCLUSION**

For the reasons stated above, the Court DENIES Marvell's motion to strike but GRANTS Marvell leave to file a surreply brief and accompanying declaration, to be filed within 14 days of this Order. The surreply brief and accompanying declaration shall be strictly limited to responding to matters raised in the Mitzenmacher Declaration. Any additional material is subject to being stricken.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Dated: September 9, 2013

WILLIAM H. ORRICK United States District Judge

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